

THE BANNER.

Bowling-Green.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845.

The absence of the Editor, is our apology for the want of original matter in to-day's paper.

THE NEW CODE.

In another column, will be found the advertisement of A. Fisher, Bookseller, No 100 Main street St. Louis Mo.

The beauty of the print, together with its speedy appearance, will be inducements with many who are compelled to have the Revised Code to patronize Mr. Fisher.

CALAMITY.

From our eastern exchange, we learn just upon the eve of the race between Fashion and Peyton, the great stand crowded with ladies and gentlemen, fell with a dreadful crash, killing between 80 and 200 persons. The race of course was postponed.

Mr. CLAY has taken the back track, and returned to Ashland Kentucky.

We noticed in our last, the call for a Convention of delegates from the Western States, to be held at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 4th of July next. The primary object of that Convention, as we then stated, is to impress upon Congress the importance of improving the great rivers of the West. Nothing that our National legislature can do for us at this time, so nearly concerns the immediate interest of the Western man, as the improvement of these mighty rivers. The amount of life and property annually lost upon them, is almost incredible, when we consider the comparative apathy of the public mind upon the subject. A few hundred thousand dollars carefully expended in removing the obstructions from these rivers, would not only save an immense amount of property, but the lives of many of our most enterprising citizens. Upon principle we are opposed to an extravagant outlay of the public moneys, for the internal improvement of any State or section of the Union, for the exclusive benefit of that State or section. But the improvement of these great rivers is eminently a national work, and should concern the people of the whole nation. The shores of one half of the States in the Union are washed by them. Every section is in a more or less degree concerned in the commerce floated upon them, while the lives of the citizens from every State in the Union are frequently jeopardized by them. We hope then to see the convention take up this subject in the right spirit, and treat it as its importance demands—we hope to hear them respectfully, but earnestly press it upon the attention of Congress; and in order that they may be the better heard, we hope to see every State in the West represented in that Convention. Another object of that convention, is to consider the practicability of the proposed ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river. Upon that subject we are not prepared to speak just now; but it is certainly a grand scheme, and should be fairly considered by the people. If expedient, as a work of national defence, it will not only add much to our strength, but give us a decided superiority upon both the Lake & Gulf coasts. We shall allude to it again at our leisure.

The Grand River Chronicle & Springfield Advertiser, comes to us in a new dress as bright as a "Mexican dollar." They are both Democratic in principles, and will doubtless be sustained by the people in the section of the State from which they hail.

"Lieut. Fremont, has taken up his march for Oregon, success to him in his perilous undertaking."

From the "Warsaw Visitor" we learn that Thomas H. Coats has been indicted and will be put on trial soon, for the murder of John H. Wilson.

In the southern part of Jackson county in this State, there was, says the Expositor, a severe hail storm, damaging crops, breaking windows, &c. Some of the hail stones weighed from three to four ounces.

The British steam ship Eurydice, arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst. from Vera Cruz. She brought no news of importance. Our Minister, Mr. Shannon, has been again robbed in crossing the Mountains.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

No subject of more importance will agitate the Convention which is to assemble in Nov. next for framing the organic law of the land, than the one which heads this article. Perhaps no one system has ever been more thoroughly discussed and debated before the people in public and in private, in bygone days, than this same subject; and yet the people who alone are to gain or lose by the establishment of such an institution in this State, appear now to regard it with downright apathy. The history of the last thirty years has taught us by feeling examples such as bankruptcies, suspensions and loss of trade, as well of the fearful curses which it entails upon communities, as of its insidious approach. The acknowledgment of the principle by the charter of such an institution, furnishes a precedent which the Legislatures heretofore have not failed to avail themselves of. If such is the fact, and but few will be hardy enough to dispute so plain a proposition, is it not right and proper that the voter should take this proposition under thorough advisement before he votes. By our present constitution the right to charter such an institution is vested in the General Assembly.

What may have been the motives which prompted the original framers of our Constitution to engraft such a clause in the article which gave us existence as a State, we know not, and we expressly disclaim speaking for any one but ourselves, when we say that our humble judgment teaches us to oppose by every means in our power, the insertion of a like clause in what must from necessity be the first law of the State for a series of years.

We have been induced to come to this conclusion by reasons too numerous to be fully set forth, [save in a condensed form] in a newspaper article. In common with a portion of the Democratic party, we have ever viewed the whole system of Banking as unjust and unequal, but as opposed to the genius of our Government. Where is the justice of giving by Legislative enactments rights and privileges to one man or one set of men—privileges which are denied to the rest of the world? Where the equity or justice of legalizing the acts of a corporation whose daily occupation it is to swindle and plunder the honest—to hoard up immense fortunes and throw themselves upon the very responsibility with which the law has gifted them, and tell the defended community to help themselves? Such, in a measure, has been the history of banks in the U. States, and such will ever be the case until the principle of individual liability is introduced into their charters, which will take from them every advantage and privilege, when of course they will cease to desire an investment in an institution unable longer to speculate and pilfer from the people. Other reasons, and weighty ones, induces us to believe that the Banking system is the heaviest curse which ever rested upon any people. Many of our readers recollect well, the fearful convulsions which took place in this country, from 1819, and upwards during the palmest days of the Great Revolution. Now although for want of sufficient power, state Banks are incapable of producing the ruin and calamity caused by the great "monster;" yet the destructive difference between the two is that which exist between a great scoundrel and a little scoundrel. The system is demoralizing in its tendencies, as begetting a spirit of wild and reckless enterprise which heads not the ruin which follows in its path, by rendering those who engage in business upon the faith of these soulless corporations, regardless of their promises and obligations by introducing wholesale folly, extravagance and luxury so enervating to any nation, by presenting in contrast immense wealth and squaled poverty, and a looseness and laxity of morals absolutely frightful. We have tried them long long enough, policy prompts us to shun them as we would an abyss in which our all had been lost—principle urges us to declare "war to the knife" against every system which has for its object the aiding and abetting one class in society to the exclusion of the rest. Experience has demonstrated that we can carry on the fiscal affairs of Government without the aid of Banks, and that their very design was to foster and protect the interest of the wealthy capitalist. Some say let us prevent the issue of notes under five, ten, or twenty dollars. Away with the doctrine, it

is like tampering and making the best bargain that we can with the Devil. If the Banking system be radically wrong, let us not compromise with it—let us strike at the very root of the whole system by opposing it while it is yet in our power to prevent it.

A treaty is about to be made with the Pottawatomies for the purpose of removing that tribe south of the Missouri. The Iowas and Ottobas are at Council Bluffs, having been driven in by the Pawnees, who are constantly plundering the weaker tribes. The Iowas and Ottobas are represented as in a starving condition. It is now proposed to make a new treaty with the Pawnees, so as to confine them within proper limits, and prevent their depredations on others. Sioux are the only Indians whom the Pawnees fear.

The wheat and corn crops in Tennessee promise an abundant harvest. The cotton crop looks well at present, but fears are entertained that it may have been injured by the recent cold weather there.

Dr. Scott is the Democratic candidate for Delegate to the Convention from Howard County.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says Mr. Mason, the present Attorney General, will probably be sent to England, and Mr. Stevenson be appointed to fill the place now occupied by Mr. Mason.

About half past three, on the 22d inst., says the Pittsburgh Age, a person passing through the yard of Mr. Hamilton, 5th street, below Smithfield, discovered a keg of powder under a quantity of pine shavings, the head bored and a train laid. Surely the impa of the lower regions have been let loose upon that devoted city.

THE CROPS.

We regret to learn, from various sources, that the crops, which were very promising in the early part of last month, have suffered severely from the great prevalence of cold and drought for some weeks past. An intelligent gentleman of Jersey county, informs us, on the authority of an Assessor, that there are thousands of acres that will not return the seed; that the early planted Indian corn has been cut down twice; and that Oats and Barley will be very light. A Mr. Johnson, of Island Grove, Sangamon county, who has 600 acres of Wheat, will, it is apprehended, lose the whole, except about 40 acres, in consequence of the late frosts. In sundry places, the Corn has been cut down three times; and the Wheat, where not totally ruined, will be generally short. The same causes have operated very unfavorably upon the Hay crop, which will not come up so down the ordinary average; and, although the hope may be indulged that, should the remainder of the season prove propitious, the damage will not be as great as has been apprehended, yet the partial failure, following as it does the great injury inflicted by the floods of last year, will, very injuriously affect the farming interest throughout the Western country, and especially in the State Missouri and Illinois.—Alton Tel.

The Texan Telegraph of the 21st ult. says President Jones is now so well satisfied that the people will insist upon annexation, that he will probably submit no proposition to the Convention except the Joint Resolution of the U. S. Congress. It adds:

"Neither he, nor his Secretary of State expects to receive any propositions from Mexico for the acknowledgment of our independence, that will be for a moment tolerated. It is possible, but barely possible, that a proposition may be received from Mexico with the offer of the acknowledgment of our independence as far as the river Nueces; but if such a proposition should be received it would be submitted to Congress, and it is well ascertained that it will be spurned as soon as presented to that body."

The comptroller of New York have advertised for proposals, until the 5th of June, for a loan of \$400,000, under the act of 1842, "for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State," bearing an interest, semi-annually, of six per cent, reimbursable in 1852.

A machine for making figured goods, has recently been invented by Mr. Townsend of New Hampshire. This, if found useful, is an important invention. It may be attached to an ordinary loom at the cost of \$20

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The steam-ship John McKim arrived here on Saturday from Galveston, with dates from that place to the 27th and from Houston to the 26th ult.

The United States squadron has sailed from Galveston. The new sloop-of-war St. Mary's, reported to be one of the fastest sailers in the American navy, was despatched on the evening of the 24th of May for Vera Cruz by Commodore Stockton. The other vessels comprising the squadron—the Princeton, Saratoga and brig Porpoise—sailed on a cruise down the Gulf on the 27th.

The Hon. C. Ar Wickliffe, late U. S. Postmaster Gen. sailed on board the Princeton, and the fleet was expected to return to Galveston, in the course of ten days.

The feeling in favor of Annexation to the U. States, grows stronger and stronger, and the little opposition that has been manifested is rapidly dying away.

The McKim brought over despatches from Commodore Stockton to the Secretary of the Navy, which were forwarded to Washington yesterday.

Several small parties of the Comanches have lately visited Austin and other frontier towns, and have manifested the most friendly feelings towards our citizens. About thirty or forty friendly Shawnees, Delawares and Cherokees are encamped near the main body of the Comanches, & if these Indians should manifest the least sign of hostility, the friendly Indians would immediately ward the citizens of the danger; and they will be enabled to provide against it. The Comanches assert that their sole object in visiting the frontier is to obtain arms and ammunition to prosecute the war with the Mexicans.

The Houston Star of the 24th ult. says:

Within a few days we have received intelligence from a respectable source that these troops have approached the Rio Grand, and that it is now currently reported in Mexico that they are to be stationed east of that river. It is said that the Mexican Government is determined to take possession of the country west of the Nueces, and when the measure of Annexation is consummated, she will appeal to the world and declare that as the territory west of Nueces, is in possession of her troops the claim of Texas to it is void. Information has recently been received at Corpus Cristi that indicates that Mexico is playing a deep game of treachery. We are happy to state here that arrangements have been made to obtain accurate information of the movements of the Mexican forces, and it is believed that our Government will be prepared to repel any incursion of Mexican troops into the disputed territory.

The news, that the Government of Texas has made further advances to negotiate with Mexico, was carried to Galveston by the McKim on her last trip, and credited some sensation there. The News speaks of the intelligence as being "of a most extraordinary character," and is adding "strong confirmation to the opinion that had previously obtained both in Eastern & Western Texas, namely that President Jones has been systematically endeavoring to throw obstacles in the way of the Joint Resolutions." That paper, in making its comments, after remarking that this last attempt to negotiate with Mexico, originated at Washington, on the Brazos, under the auspices of Elliott and Saligny, after the Joint Resolutions had been submitted centuries:

The declared purpose of the English and French Ministers is to defeat annexation. Mexico has accepted the overtures for this, and for no other purpose, and it is utterly impossible for the imagination to divine any other motive for Dr. Jones. We for a long time endeavored to excuse or justify the measures of our Executive as touching the popular will of this country upon this question. But a series of procrastinating measures, together with the course of the Government organ, opened the eyes even of those who are unwilling to see, and produced conviction in the minds of the most incredulous.

Speaking of the offered recognition by Mexico of Texan Independence, and of the Joint Resolutions for annexation, the News says:

Although some of our citizens profess to prefer our recognition by Mexico, to annexation, yet we cannot believe that the offer of our independence at this late hour and under such auspices, will find favor with any sincere friend to Texas. Nevertheless the very terms of the proclamation, calling a convention, expressly provide for a deliberation upon the propositions which are now said to be on their way from Mexico. For the language of the proclamation is—"for the purpose of con-

sidering the propositions for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and any other proposition which may be made concerning the nationality of the Republic." These "other propositions" have already been sent for from England and Mexico, and the action of this Government has been postponed so as to give time for their reception. Hence we see that President Jones considers annexation an open question for the convention, which that body may adopt or reject, as they please, or defeat it by incorporating provisions in our constitution incompatible with our admission to the Union. In this view, the proposed convention has no more to do with the Joint Resolutions for annexation than with propositions from Mexico, or an intimate alliance with England. Such unbounded power and unlimited discussion must tend directly to distraction, division and defeat. This is a solemn warning to the friends of annexation not to consider the question as settled while any thing remains to be accomplished. Too much confidence of success is the surest harbinger of defeat. Let the candidates for the Convention be pledged in good faith to sustain the Joint Resolutions.

In relation to an article which appeared in the "Jeffersonian Republican" of this city, recommending the occupation of the Rio Grande country by the United States troops, without further delay, the News has the following significant paragraph:— "Truly the Texans belong to the 'progressive' party." "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

We have heretofore expressed the hope that our President would make a call upon the government of the United States for this purpose, and we feel fully assured that such a call would be promptly responded to.—United States troops are now on our Eastern frontier, in readiness for such an emergency. Should a conflict once take place between the United States and Mexico, it is hardly probable that hostilities will cease without establishing the boundary line westward of Rio Grande. The port of entry for Matamoros already belongs within our limits, and the government in actual possession of that port must control the trade of that city. The city of Chihuahua is within a few miles of our line, and all its trade, together with that of the surrounding country, must eventually pass through Texas, and depend upon our government. If Mexico will insist upon war, she must abide the consequences, and be content in the end with the natural and almost impassable barrier of the Sierra Madre.

The Houston Telegraph says that a respectable portion of the people of Milan and Robertson counties are exceedingly anxious that the President should request the United States government to establish military posts on the Northern frontier of Texas, as soon as practicable.—The Telegraph can see no reason to prevent the President from making the request, and if made, thinks that "President Polk would have the undoubted right to comply." It continues:—

It would not be advisable for these troops to be placed on any part of the Western frontier where there could be the least probability that they would be expected to conflict with Mexican troops; but there would not be the least impropriety in stationing them on the Northern frontier to check the Indian tribes, for we believe the government of the United States is already under conventional obligations to send troops into Texas to check the emigrant Indians, when required by our government.—NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 2.

HO FOR PATAGONIA.

One of the editors of the National Intelligencer, writing from New York, under date of May 28th, thus calls the attention of the Government to the Patagonia speculation:

In the Journal of Commerce of the 24th, you, have perhaps noticed an interesting account of a visit to Paraguay. There is a single passage to which it may be well to invite the attention of the government. "President Lopez," says the writer, "has never been out of Paraguay, but has a very good knowledge of our country and its institutions and products, which he spoke of with much enthusiasm, and of the desire he had to see an agent of our country at Asuncion, and of his wish that the United States Government would recognize its independence. We parted from his excellency very much delighted with our visit, and with the parting remark, that citizens of the U. States would always be welcome in Paraguay." It is also stated in this letter, that a boat drawing about four feet water could ascend the Palcomayo and Vermijo rivers to the centre of the richest part of Bolivia, and

make a voyage to Buenos Ayres with facility. The Parana river is navigable for large vessels to Asuncion, and President Lopez hoped our enterprising countrymen would come out thither with a steamboat.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN MANUFACTURING IRON.

The extensive demand for iron both in Europe and in this country, not only for railroads and ships, but an innumerable variety of purposes has stimulated the inventive genius of some American, and the result is as important as it is gratifying. Experiments have been made by Mr. W. C. Green, of New Jersey, at the Bolton Iron Works, of Sherman & Atwater, in this city; whose extensive iron foundries are in New Jersey.

We learn, from the New Haven Palladium, that Mr. Green's improvement is in the process of puddling the iron from the pig to the bar. Instead of using the pig iron, which costs about \$35 the ton, he is enabled to use a large portion of the ore, which costs but \$2 50 per ton, by which he effects in labor and material, a saving of more than 33 per cent; and he gives a far better quality of iron than that which is obtained from the pig; as much better in appearance as China is better than earthen ware. We have seen and compared the new specimen with iron made in the old way, and have marked the contrast as very great.

Mr. Green's secret consists chiefly in mixing a composition with his ore & while in a modern state, by which the carbon is more rapidly exhausted than it is under the old process, and the iron is thus, in half the time, left tougher and finer.—N. Y. Express.

GALVANISM.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

I notice that, among other improvements and discoveries, the use of galvanism in promoting the growth of plants is spoken of as something new.

The Tribune mentions an experiment wherein a plant was made to grow three fourths of an inch in 12 hours, by this means: But I am credibly informed that this mode of forcing rapid agitation has been made known and practised in the East Indies from time immemorial. It is practised in India by the jugglers and the Fakirs for the entertainment of the vulgar. A gentleman now here, mentioned to me some extraordinary exhibitions of the kind, which he saw in India a year or two ago. In these instances, the seeds were put into the ground, covered with a basket, frequently watered, &c., and the plants grow six inches in half an hour.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 4th, says:

A letter was received in this city, night before last from a most respectable source in Kingston, Jamaica. A large squadron of ten ships of the line, six frigates, a number of vessels of a smaller class, and six regiments of troops are said to be expected at Kingston from England by "the first arrival." The plot thickens apace, and yet nothing can arouse our fellow citizens from their supine indifference.

WILD PIGEONS.

The Albany Atlas says:—"Wild pigeons are brought to our market in such quantities, that they cannot be sold. We saw 120 sold on Saturday for about three quarters of a cent each. The New York markets are also glutted with them."

SINGULAR CASE.

Mr Hector Perkins of Baltimore who was wounded in the battle of Chippewa, thirty years ago, had to have his leg amputated on the 25th, ult.

For nearly thirty one years he has suffered occasional pain, but for several months past he has suffered most intensely, until, at last, he consented to lose his leg. He has been doing well since the amputation.

ISLE ROYALE, LAKE SUPERIOR.

We see it stated that the Hudson Bay Company have taken possession of the Isle Royale, Lake Superior. This Island belongs to the United States, and contains 2 fine harbors. Whoever has possession of this Island in time of war commands the lake. If the statement be correct, it is manifestly the duty of our Government to dispatch a small force to Isle Royale, immediately, to oust the intruders of the Hudson Bay Company.